Statement

Building the capacity to care

Preparing the next generation of healthcare providers in the international arena, deepening their knowledge and improving the skill set for a career in global health and global governance is urgently needed. Programmes are needed for healthcare providers to provide them with academic training and practical knowledge to assist them in providing national and international healthcare.

The Women's Health and Education Center (WHEC), through its e-Health initiative in Women's Health and Development, is serving in 227 countries with an average of 13 to 14 million subscribers every year, and it is available in the six official languages of the United Nations. e-Health can result in economic benefits and improve health outcomes.

Established in 2001, WHEC was granted special consultative status with the Economic and Social Council of the United Nations, in 2008. WHEC has been actively working to advance the causes of peace, health and development with the United Nations since its inception. It has a vision to build infrastructure in developing countries and to create meaningful opportunities for girls and women to participate in global philanthropy.

The organization embraces the tremendous diversity of people, religions, and cultures around the world. In support of this belief, the organization has established an academic and cultural focus at important institutions around the globe, to nurture common interests and potential. By supporting reproductive health and research, open dialogue and objective analysis, WHEC has laid the ground work for mutual understanding among countries.

e-Health was launched in cooperation with the United Nations in 2002. The initiative provides information on everyday issues associated with women's health. e-Health development is holistic, evidence-based and people-centered; it takes into account how people live within their own environments and responds to stakeholders' needs.

There are three leading purposes of the health-related uses of information and communication technologies (ICT) in low and middle-income countries: to extend geographic access to health care; to improve data management; and to facilitate communication between patients and physicians outside the physician's office. Experience has shown that data have strengthened the health management information systems by improving the quality of public health data and the evidence of improved disease surveillance capacity despite resource constraints owing to an innovative sentinel system based on a short message service. The factors promoting or inhibiting the implementation of e-Health systems show a growing research emphasis on "workability", or the work that health professionals must undertake to make e-Health systems function well in practice.

It is important to join forces for global health.